

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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For Congress,
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

The Public Lands.

A recent article in the Washington Union commences with the assertion of a fact, which appears our judgment incontrovertible, namely:—that unless all the signs fail, the democracy in this country can only be defeated by the democracy.—a policy has been approved by the country.—has been tested, and the people are prosperous—more so than at any former period—while the immense preponderance which the democratic party have achieved in every section of the confederacy, gives tangible evidence of the public confidence in those distinctive tenets under which the party supported General Pierce, fought and triumphed, and presents no reasonable prospect, to the vision of even the warmest partizan of opposition, for any general revival of Whig measures. Few, if any, of our Whig friends wish for such a consummation—one, we believe, expect it. If, then, any danger should threaten the permanency of the present state of things, it must arise from the existence of something like *schism* in the ranks of the Democratic party itself, produced by the adoption or avowal by some of its members of principles or systems of policy at variance with those under which the united Democracy advanced to, and achieved its present unquestioned pre-eminence. Some, of ardent temperament, may, perhaps, be so deeply imbued with the progressive spirit of the age, as to believe that even principles themselves change; and beguiled by a plausible theory, or seduced by the prospect of temporary advantage, be willing to abandon a portion of the platform, and ignore one of the principles re-established and re-affirmed by the united party, no longer ago than the first week in June of 1852, at the National Convention which assembled in Baltimore, and whose deliberations resulted in the nomination of General Pierce and in the adoption of a platform of principles, one of the resolutions of which affirms that the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as like in expediency in policy and repugnant to the constitution. In the convention which adopted these resolutions, North Carolina was fully and ably represented, as she was also in the committee which framed them, and neither public statement nor private information has yet reached us of any dissent at that time, either in convention or in committee. To these resolutions, the one relating to Public Lands included, General Pierce replied, giving the fullest assent both of his judgment and his feelings, and from stamp to stamp, wherever Democrats were assembled or political discussions held during the campaign, they were avowed and defended, throughout the length and breadth of the land. That campaign has closed but little over six months, and no official communication has yet been received from the administration to which the popular will confided the executive department of the government for four years, from and after the 4th of March, 1853.—Apart from the principle involved; apart, too, from our own full commitment to that principle, how can we consistently agitate for the abandonment of a plank of the very platform upon which we placed our nominee, and upon which we elected him? How can we, upon cool reflection, deliberately elevate a man to office as the exponent of certain principles, and then, before he is warm in his chair, attack these very principles, to which we are equally pledged with the President elect? Such, however, would be the position of the Democrats of North Carolina, should they, or any important portion of them, impelled by an idea of very rapid progress, go now for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, after having, through their representatives at Baltimore, deliberately approved of a resolution in which such distribution is stigmatised as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution. This was done within the year,—their voting for and helping to elect General Pierce, upon this same issue, dates back no farther than November last.

Although the largest portion of the lands at present constituting the public domain, consists of our new acquisitions, yet the basis of that domain is unquestionably the territory ceded at different times previous to the formation of our present Constitution, by the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. These States ceded their lands for the purpose of general harmony, and to defray the expenses of the Revolutionary war. Various reasons might be assigned why such cession should have been considered essential to harmony, the chief of which might, perhaps, be set down as a desire to avoid future collisions between different owners, by a merger in one common proprietor, and under one common management, and a growing jealousy of the almost illimitable territories of Virginia, which, if retained and grown up to, would have seriously endangered the independence and equality of the other States. How fully the sacrifices of Virginia have been requited, it is not necessary, in this connection, to say. The territory ceded by the other Southern States, has not turned against the section by which it was ceded. At the commencement of the Government, in its youth and weakness, this domain was regarded, and justly, too, as the backbone of the national credit, and is placed by the Constitution, under the control of Congress, which has power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States.

By far, the greatest and most valuable portion of the land, lying within the limits of organized States, have already passed from the control or ownership of the United States, and it is only in the very newest that the public lands are other than those of the poorest character naturally, or so situated as to be rendered comparatively valueless by their remoteness from market, or the absence of any facilities of communication. Indeed, a very slight consideration of the subject must convince any person of this fact, when it is borne in mind that the great body of the public lands, lying within the limits of the States, have been in market for a greater or less number of years, and much, if not nearly all offered at the minimum price, without meeting any buyers, a state of things which would not exist in those eminently speculative communities were they at all saleable. In this position of affairs the United States has been appealed to as a land-holder to give a portion of these lands for the construction of such public works as would bring its property, in common with that of others, into the market at an increased value. Within just limits, it would be difficult to find fault with this system or to controvert the reasoning upon which it is founded; neither, indeed, has it been controverted, even by the strictest constructionists, including among the number Mr. Calhoun, in times somewhat past, and more recently, Mr. Hunter and others of a like stamp, especially when it is borne in mind that all parties unite in recognizing the duty of

the General Government, as the steward of the common property, to be as much the development of the resources of the country by the settlement of its waste lands, as the mere collection of revenue from their sale. However, this system has been pushed to an undue extent, and the principle upon which it was founded has been completely overstepped, awaking the jealousy of the older States, and leading many to the adoption of still more preposterous theories, with the ostensible object of correcting its evils. Of these theories, it may well be said that the cure would be worse than the disease, if even any of them should, indeed, prove to be a cure.

With various disguises and modifications, all these schemes may safely be stated as resolvable into two, namely: First, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States; and, Second, the distribution of the lands themselves.—How the first could operate to put a stop to the land speculations, we must confess ourselves unable to see. While the immediate proprietorship and control of the lands remained in the General Government, it would still have the same chance to squander them among the new States as it now has, since it would, so far as they are concerned, occupy no new or different position towards the States than it now does, being simply the custodian of the common property, the proceeds of which it now collects for public and general uses, whereas, under the distribution system, it would still collect it in the same manner and under the same character, but for a different purpose, to wit: To distribute among the States a sum, which it would be forced immediately to re-collect from them in taxes, to an amount sufficient to make up the deficiency as well as to pay the costs of this beautiful operation, which, for brilliancy, could only be paralleled by that celebrated movement of the King of France, who

“with forty thousand men
Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again.”
There can be little or no doubt but that this idea of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was a measure introduced by the advocates of a high protective tariff, who hoped, by the withdrawal of one source of revenue, to force Congress into the adoption of a higher scale of duties for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the government, thus thrown exclusively upon the duties upon imports for its support. How then, gentlemen professing a devotion to Free Trade, can adopt this bantling of protection we are unable to see, while we are also unable to hide from ourselves the strange fact, that such is, in some instances, the case. Nor can we see how States-rights men can talk of such a thing, since its obvious tendency would be to increase the patronage of the Federal Government, which, besides being the collector of the land revenue, would be also its distributor, as a sort of bounty to the States; and still farther, the collector of an additional revenue to make up the amount which it would thus pay away, costs and charges added. The statement of duties, revenues and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1852, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows the gross receipts from the sales of the public lands to have been \$2,043,230.00, of which the distributive portion of the fourteen Southern States would be \$922,754, a few cents in the over; and that of North Carolina, \$65,911. Most persons will recollect, how, during the late sectional excitement, it was contended that the South bore over two-thirds of the burdens of the General Government. If this be so, the Southern States would be forced to pay back \$13,621.59, for the \$922,754 which she would receive; and North Carolina about one hundred thousand for her \$65,911, which might be considered rather a bad bargain, and one affording small foundation for the enthusiasm of those who seem to think that distribution is the only thing wanting to make North Carolina blossom like the rose.

The other scheme—that for the distribution of the lands themselves among the States—is even less plausible, and appears to us still more indefensible than the first. It would have the same tendency to war against Free Trade by rendering necessary the collection of a larger revenue from the duty upon imports; it would defeat one object of the ceding States, which was the settlement of conflicting claims and systems by a merger in one common proprietorship; it would give rise to endless disputes between the thirty-one or more States, proprietors of what is now one common national domain; it would call for the introduction into the policy of each State of a Land Department, with duties to be discharged permanently beyond the laws and limits of such States, or the observance and supervision of her people, and over property subject to the laws and taxation of a foreign sovereignty; and it would defeat the intention of the constitution which gives to Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States; and all this without any compensating advantage of even a temporary character.

The great mass of the public lands lies in the territories, and has been acquired purely by the United States, as such. The lands ceded by the States prior to the formation of the present constitution have been transferred into our hands by treaty, and the lands which remain of them is chiefly of that class which can hardly be sold at all without some improvements to bring them into market, so that, in fact, the States owning them would be forced to adopt a course not essentially different from that now pursued by Congress in giving a part for the enhancement of the value of the whole. The lands in the remote territories, without some extra inducements, must, for years upon years, remain unsold, and the care of them continue a burden to the States, as it now is to the General Government.

As already stated, it appears from the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts from the sales of public lands for the year ending June 30th, 1852, was \$2,043,230.58. From the same report it appears that the expenses at that year were, directly for Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,309,822.83; expenses of settling land claims in California, \$50,000; expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands, \$167,082.14; making in all a sum of \$466,905.55 directly chargeable to the mere sale of the lands. But this, in fact, is a small item of the expense of their management. There is an item of \$212,410.74 for fulfilling Indian treaties; all we believe, made for the purpose of obtaining a cession of their lands, and an extinguishment of their titles. The current expenses of the Indian Department, including relief and miscellaneous, comes to \$2,114,841.93, a larger amount than the whole proceeds of sales; and yet this is an incident of the state in which the public lands in the Territories are, and of the position of the Government towards them, and the rules and regulations which must be met, else the lands would be no value, since they could not be occupied without some system for the management and control of the Indian tribes. There are also other payments in the list, such as \$12,780.77 for completing the survey of the copper regions of Michigan, etc.—adding over all the civil or military expenses of the Government of the Territories, we have here a sum amounting to \$3,238,718.33 expended by the present proprietor of these lands, being \$1,555,478.75 over and above the whole amount of revenue derived from them. It would be difficult to see what advantage North Carolina would derive from a distributive portion of these lands. To be sure, the General Government might continue to pay all the expenses, and give us all the profit; but this would be a donation from the public Treasury, and not a distribution of property. It is also not to be imagined that thirty-one separate States could, or would manage this domain as economically, or with as definite a system as one; and if corruptions creep into the general administration, what guaranty have we that they would give us all the profit, but this would be a donation from the public Treasury, and not a distribution of property. It is also not to be imagined that thirty-one separate States could, or would manage this domain as economically, or with as definite a system as one; and if corruptions creep into the general administration, what guaranty have we that they would give us all the profit, but this would be a donation from the public Treasury, and not a distribution of property.

“The Westminster Review” for April has just come to hand. Leonard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, American publishers.
THREE MILLIONS OF GOLD COMING.—The Steamship Philadelphia, at New Orleans on the 11th inst., reports the Steamer Illinois to leave Aspinwall, United States from the revenue accruing from

the sales of public lands, these cannot possibly be any net proceeds for distribution; and the money or lands distributed under this name, would be simply a portion of the money already taken out of our pockets in taxes, to be returned to us in gratuities, and which nothing could be more absurd in practice, than to expect in principle to republican feelings and usages, to say nothing of its being an outrage upon all the canons of political economy.

An idea seems to be getting abroad that the Democratic party is changing its position upon this question. No doubt this idea is seriously and sincerely entertained, but evidently taken up without sufficient reflection or examination of the subject. We have looked in the matter somewhat, and cannot see any foundation for it. Not certainly in the resolution of its last convention—not certainly in the publicly stated opinions of those gentlemen, whose position gives to their views a sort of quasi authority. We find Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, Senator from Illinois, who was a prominent candidate before the Baltimore Convention, and who, if he had received its nomination, would have accepted its platform as heartily and as unreservedly as Gen. Pierce, using the following language in the Senate of the United States, on the 22nd of January, 1852, pending the debate on the Iowa Land Bill: “Sir, it is not a question of the distribution of the public lands among the States; it is a question of donation. If we were either I should be opposed to it. I am opposed to the distribution of the public lands, either by a partial system, or a general system.” [See Cong. Globe, vol. 24, page 350.] The same course, we have also searched the record of Gen. Cass, and of other distinguished Democrats, and can find no leaning or approximation towards a distribution either of the proceeds of the lands, or of the lands themselves. The utmost is a threat of what may be the effect of a persistence in the system of squandering the lands among the new States, proceeding from members opposed to the various grants of lands for railroads, &c. We have not seen among the recognized leaders of the party any desire to prevent an abuse by the perpetration of an absurdity, or the enactment of measures declared by the party to which they belong inexpedient and repugnant to the constitution.

We have time and again, taken occasion to express our views upon this question, but without going into its discussion at length, because it has not entered very largely into any of the struggles in which we have been engaged with our political opponents, and because, until lately, there was but one view entertained or expressed among the Democrats, and that is embodied in the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, upon that subject. Even yet we see no ground to modify our opinion to any great extent. The opposite views are plausible, and require at our hands as full an examination and review as our time and space will permit us to give them. If our remarks have given a length far beyond our original design, it has arisen simply from the nature of the subject itself; our effort throughout has been to be as brief as possible.

Our readers are as well aware as we, that there are at present two candidates for Congress, in this District, Hon. WM. S. ASHE, the former incumbent, and DEAN C. McRAE, Esq. Both gentlemen of ability and character. Long before Mr. McRae announced himself as a candidate, we have expressed ourselves favorably to the reelection of Mr. Ashe, both as our choice, and because we had every reason to believe that he had given full satisfaction to the people of his district, whose interests he had labored zealously and faithfully to promote. We have since seen no reason to change our opinion, but at the same time, as editors, we shall studiously refrain from any interference in this contest, between two members of our own party. This question of the public lands, however, been brought forward, and has become a prominent issue in the contest for the reelection of Mr. Ashe, and we have seen no reason to change our opinion, but at the same time, as editors, we shall studiously refrain from any interference in this contest, between two members of our own party. This question of the public lands, however, been brought forward, and has become a prominent issue in the contest for the reelection of Mr. Ashe, and we have seen no reason to change our opinion, but at the same time, as editors, we shall studiously refrain from any interference in this contest, between two members of our own party.

From some accidental omission, occurring in the making up of the Weekly form, in the printing office, the name of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, which appears at the head of the Daily Journal, has failed to occupy the same position in the Weekly, as it was intended that it should have done for the last two weeks, or simultaneously with its appearance in the same place in the Daily. It is, of course, subject to any authorized action of the District, and without reference to the present canvass between Messrs. Ashe and McRae, having been placed so in one of our issues and intended to have been in both prior to the commencement of that canvass, and from considerations totally unconnected with it, which have already been stated in this paper, and in regard to which we have as yet seen nothing calculated to alter our opinions.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow County.—We are requested to give notice that a meeting of the Democratic Party of Onslow County, will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, (the 6th) being court week, to choose delegates to the Democratic District Convention, to be held in Newbern, on the 9th day of June, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the Second District in the next Congress of the United States.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We regret to learn that the steam tug boat Fayetteville, was sunk last Wednesday morning, near Smithville. The Fayetteville had the day previous, been outside the Bar, lighting the Brig Invoice, with iron, for the Central Railroad, and had returned about 2 o'clock, A. M., and anchored off Oak Island. About 6 A. M., commenced getting up steam, and weighing anchor, in order to bring the Invoice up; at the second revolution of the wheels, one of the boilers exploded in the bottom, shattering the hull of the boat so badly as to cause her to sink in about half an hour. The crew all escaped injury, except the engineer, (or fireman), a colored man, who we learn, was severely scalded.—The Fayetteville was valued at \$20,000, and had no insurance. She was owned by Messrs. DeRosier & Brown, and Mr. Jas. Cassidy, and commanded by Capt. John Davis. She had on board at the time of the accident, 47 bars of Railroad iron, taken from on board the “Invoice.”

COUNTERFEIT TEN'S.—We have been shown a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Bank of the State. The plate counterfeited is that having the State House for a vignette, letter C. The difference appears to be:

The genuine have the word *ten dollars* eighteen times on the top of the bill. The counterfeiters have *ten dollars* but seventeen times. The female at bottom and centre of the bill in the genuine, appears sitting on a box, the nail heads of which are visible. In the counterfeit you cannot tell whether she is sitting on a box or a bale—and the nail heads are not seen—paper rather sallow.

Mr. WHITTAKER, Bookseller, Market street, has laid on our table, Gleason's and Barnum's Pictorial sheets for this week, containing engraved views of the scene of the recent accident on the New Haven Railroad. They are very handsomely gotten up.

Mr. W. has also left a specimen of steel pens, marked as M. L. Leman's Republican, which really writes exceedingly well. Better, certainly, than Editors' pens usually do.

The Samuel Beery.—This new Steamer, built here at the Ship-yard of the Messrs. Beery, of this place, made an excursion down the river yesterday afternoon, with a number of invited guests on board, who had a very pleasant time, in which, unfortunately, we could not participate, owing to a bad cold, aggravated by the singing at the Theatre on Monday night. We learn from those on board that the Beery performed admirably, her engine working with perfect smoothness and regularity. She is intended chiefly for towing vessels to sea, but is also fitted up very handsomely for excursion parties. Her length is 128 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 6 inches; burthen, about 200 tons. Her engine is really a noble piece of machinery, and rated at 130 horse power, and admirably capable of much more.

Being built for a tow-boat, she sits deep in the water, drawing six feet with her wood and stores on board. Her paddles have a dip of twenty-seven inches, and a breadth of eight feet, with guards projecting some distance beyond, to protect them from collision with any vessel she may be required to tow. She is owned by Messrs. B. W. Beery, Geo. Harris, Capt. A. M. Guthrie, and Thos. Morrison, of Wilmington. Her cost, all told, is about twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand dollars.

The Beery seems to have been constructed with the utmost regard to strength and safety, and is supplied with all the modern improvements, including the new patent pumps, and other safeguards against fire, required by a recent act of Congress.

MAIL FAILURES.—It is a very common thing for us to meet with the announcement in the telegraphic despatches of the Northern papers, of “No mail south of Wilmington, N. C.,” and our attention has been called to such a statement in the New York Herald of Saturday last. These despatches are dated from Baltimore.

Now it is only justice to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company to state that no failure of the mail has occurred here for at least three months past. The boats have uniformly connected with the mail line going North, and hence these Baltimore despatches are calculated to work undesired injury to that Company, by representing failures as having occurred on their line, when in fact, no such failures have occurred.

An Immense Discovery.—The Fayetteville Observer directs our special attention to what it calls the doings of the Democracy of Massachusetts, as exposed in what it is still further pleased to call that model Locofoco paper, the New York Post. The doings in question being the union of the Democratic friends of an amendment of the Massachusetts State Constitution, with any and every of the other friends of amendment, for the accomplishment of the object mutually sought after, without reference to other matters, or the compromise of any principles, any more than Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians or Episcopalians, or any others, sacrifice their religious principles by uniting their forces for the accomplishment of an object common to all—say, the temperance reform. Do they, by this union, cease to be Methodists, or Baptists, or Presbyterians, or Episcopalians? We think not, by any means. Now, the case in Massachusetts is precisely similar in character. A reform in the State Constitution is demanded—two reform Conventions met at Boston—their objects are found to be precisely similar, having no reference to national politics, but strictly confined to their own State. Is there in this any sacrifice of principle? The Observer must go farther, and when it shall have hunted up the actual proceedings upon the occasion, it will find that B. F. Hallett, a distinguished member of the Baltimore Convention, whom it represents as joining with Free Soilers, took and expressed this view of the subject. Will the Observer be so good as to look at this matter again? It will find that its notions will bear revision.

The Steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst., bringing dates from Mexico to the 4th, and having General Uraga as passenger. He is going as Minister to Prussia. Gen. Santa Anna has been inaugurated as President. He made an address on the occasion. About his first act after assuming the reins of Government was to issue a highly restrictive law against the press, considerably ahead, in its own way, even of Louis Napoleon's rigor in that respect. The new ministry is composed as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alaman; Minister of Justice, Lares; Secretary of the Treasury, Tamansi. General Almonte has been appointed Minister of Mexico to the United States. The Sloo Tehuantepec contract has been confirmed by the Government, and the treaty in regard to the neutrality of Tehuantepec also ratified. Affairs in Mexico generally were assuming a more stable character. The elevation of Santa Anna is hailed with almost universal approbation.

The Southern Baptist convention, composed of Delegates from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and the District of Columbia, met on Friday morning last, in Seventh Baptist Church, Baltimore. Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Maryland, was chosen President. The reports from the Bible Board and of the Board of Domestic Missions were presented and approved. The amount of Funds received by the first during that year was \$8,073.86, and by the latter \$13,074.47.

GOLD IN TEXAS.—The Austin State Gazette, and other Texas Journals fully confirm the scattering accounts of recent discoveries of gold in the State of Texas. They say they can no longer entertain any doubts of the existence of gold there in quantities equal to that in California. A party of citizens had arrived at Galveston from an exploring expedition with lumps valued at \$5,950, which they had found in a mountain 70 miles North-west from that city.

Answer to the Enigma published in this paper on the 13th inst:

“THE JOURNAL.”
MORE LOSS OF LIFE.—The Banking House of Robinson & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., which was undergoing repairs, caved in and fell on the 13th inst., burying over twenty workmen in the ruins, of whom it is feared that the greater number have perished.

Tribute of Respect.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Robinson Institute, held May 7th, 1853, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of respect to Dr. A. D. McNair, submitted the following, which was unanimously sanctioned.
Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of Dr. McNair, in the loss of a most esteemed friend, and in the removal by death, of our much esteemed friend, Dr. McNair, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Therefore, Resolved, That we bear testimony to his many virtues and good usefulness. His kindness of manner, profound his universal respect, and extensive practice in his profession was evidence of the high confidence in which he was held by the community.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days; and that a copy of our proceedings be published in one of the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of Dr. McNair, and that the Secretary be requested to send them a copy of these resolutions. W. N. WHITTAKER, Sec'y.

Later from Europe.—The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the morning of the 14th, with Liverpool dates of the 4th. She made the run in nine days and twenty-two hours.

On the evening of the second inst., the Lord Mayor of London entertained with a dinner the judges and other legal functionaries, and a few literary gentlemen. Mr. Ingersoll made a speech. Mr. Justice Talford delivered an oration complimentary to Mrs. H. B. Stowe, to which Charles Dickens responded in the name of the lady, who is at present a guest of the Dutchess of Southland.

[Has the American Minister at the court of London no better employment than making speeches at dinner of this kind, where insults, evidently preconcerted are offered to a portion of the country which he represents, for as such regard the Stowe compliments and rejoinders at the Lord Mayor's dinner. Why did not Mr. Ingersoll leave at once? It does seem that our representatives at the court of St. James, have of late days taken up the notion that the more they can toady to British hypocrisy or prejudice, or aristocratic rancor against their own country, the better they fulfill their mission.]

The Budget or financial scheme for the ensuing year, brought forward by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, seems to meet with general approval in business and commercial circles. Twenty-seven thousand emigrants left Liverpool during the month of April—mostly Irish and Germans,—and a large proportion destined for the United States.

The Empress of France miscarried on the 29th of April. She has recovered her health. Two non-commissioned officers of the Chasseurs of Vincennes have been sent to Constantinople, to train a corps of Chasseurs for the Turkish service. The Moniteur contains the pardon of sixty-nine more political offenders.

The Dario Espanol of Madrid, says that Santa Anna has sought the aid of Spain to repel an anticipated filibuster expedition from the U. States.

TRUCKS.—Letters from Constantinople to the 24th of March bring the details of the affray which took place on Palm Sunday at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The letters say that the English missionaries were turned out of the Church because they behaved in an unseemly manner when the procession of the Host passed on Good Friday.

A missionary named Crawford preached a sermon outside the synagogue, while service was going on within, and indulged in violent invectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, becoming incensed, hurled a dead cat in the face of the reverend gentleman.

Mr. Crawford's friends came to his rescue. The Jews supported the defender of the Mosaic rites, and a fight ensued. It rained mud and rocks, the letter says, for some time until finally the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the arrival of the ship Hobhouse, we have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th of March. They state that Maconea, Sandile, and other Gaika chiefs, had agreed to all of Gen. Cathcart's conditions. A formal proclamation of peace is expected by the next post. The Gaika tribes which have been expelled from the Examinas, and driven across the Kei, were to be located on the Thames and Upper Kei, in close proximity to Bosutos.

Another Candidate for Congress.—Our readers will perceive in another column of this paper, a card from D. K. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, in which he announces himself a candidate for Congress in this district. Mr. McRae is a gentleman of talents and distinction, and has heretofore acted with the Democratic party. We regret that he has seen proper to place himself in an attitude of opposition to that tried and faithful public servant, the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. Mr. Ashe has, in our opinion, strong claims upon the democracy of the district for reelection. He was first brought out four years ago by a convention of democrats, assembled for the purpose of concentrating the party strength upon a proper person. He was duly elected. A second time he was elected, and without opposition. His new coming before the people of the district for the third time, is evidence of their endorsement of his course as their representative. If he has discharged the high duties of his position ably and faithfully he ought to be returned. We believe that he has done this,—that he has been one of the most useful and efficient representatives we have ever had.

The candidates will, we suppose, address the people of the different counties during the ensuing summer.—North Carolinian.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.
CLINTON, May 14, 1853.
MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—The Superior Court was in session this week, Judge Dick presiding. But little of importance occurred, except the trial of Joseph K. Groves, charged with kidnapping, which excited much interest in consequence of the frequent commission of this offence in this section of the State. The trial commenced on Wednesday and occupied the time of the Court until Thursday evening, when the Jury, after retiring about two hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The case was argued at length by Mr. Solicitor Strange, assisted by Josiah Johnson, Esq., for the State; and H. L. Holmes, D. Reid and W. K. Sloum, Esquires, for the prisoner. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in July, from which he prayed and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court.

PENALTIES TO PREVENT RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—Boston, May 13.—A bill was reported in the Senate to-day prohibiting passengers trains from passing drawbridges at a greater speed than six miles an hour. The trains are to stop one to two hundred feet from the draw, under a penalty to the conductor of five hundred dollars, or three years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Persons to be stationed with signals at the ends of bridges before opening the draws. Corporations failing to give clear instructions to their officers, in accordance with this law, are liable to a fine of five thousand dollars.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Over 400 men are at work on the New York Crystal Palace, and it is said it will certainly be ready for the opening of the exhibition on the 1st of June. Yesterday the American quarter of the building, which is the north-east corner, adjoining the refreshment saloon, was to have been given over to the hands of the association that the cases, tables, &c. for the display of goods may be arranged. The department for machinery, agricultural implements &c., which is distinct from this, is not yet prepared. The roof is now nearly complete, except the dome, and the floors are in such a forward state that forty-eight hours will suffice to finish them after the dome is up. The officers of the Sardinia frigate which arrived on Sunday, were greatly surprised in not finding the exhibition already open.—Balt. Sun, 17th.

SARDINIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A Sardinian frigate, with the articles intended for the Crystal Palace exhibition, arrived at New York on Sunday. She exchanged salutation with the fort on Governor's Island. She is a fine vessel called the San Giovanni, and brought several passengers, who visit this country for the purpose of attending the fair.—The frigate carries 2 guns and has a crew of 278 persons. She arrived here 44 days on her voyage from Genoa. She carries 2 guns and has a crew of 278 persons. She arrived here 44 days on her voyage from Genoa. She carries 2 guns and has a crew of 278 persons. She arrived here 44 days on her voyage from Genoa.

A CHOIR IN FULL BARK.—The late Sears C. Walker, Esq., while once in company with Dugleson and Bache, of the Coast Survey, was speaking of N. England psalmody, and quoted one line he had frequently heard sung, viz:—
“Countless seraphs bow before thy throne”—
which the choir spun out in this fashion, in “linked sweetness long drawn out.”

Countless seraphs, countless seraphs—
Before thy throne, before thy throne.
“I never heard that,” said Dugleson, “it must be one of the dogs of the church.”
“Yes,” says Bache “it is in that category.”
Lovell Courier.

Important from Jamaica.—Fugitive Slaves from Charleston.—Great Excitement.

New York, May 15.—The steamer El Paraguri, arrived at Kingston on the 24th ult., with two slaves on board, who had been seceded on board by the Steeward. Great excitement was afterwards occasioned by a report that the slaves were found on board by the Captain and put in irons. A mob of negroes consequently assembled, and became so threatening that the magistrates were forced to search the ship, in order to pacify them. In the meantime parties of negroes had gone on in boats, and commenced an attack on the steamer, but they were effectually resisted. Another party of negroes went to Port Royal to induce the Commodore to stop the steamer at that place, and subject her to another search, which was refused. Quiet was finally restored, and the El Paraguri proceeded on her voyage, leaving the Steeward and another colored man, who had been induced by the rioters to remain at Kingston. The two slaves, who are named H. S. Hardy and William Lewis, were kept in custody, on board the steamer, and will be taken several days after the steamer left Charleston. Political and commercial affairs were very unsettled and Jamaica in consequence of a difficulty with the Legislature, which resulted in throwing out the important duty bill, and the subsequent prorogation of the Legislature until the 1st of June. All articles are now admitted without duty being leviable. In consequence speculators are hurrying off orders for large cargoes to the United States.

Arrival of the Illinois.—Two Million and a Quarter Specie Received.
New York, May 15.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, with Kingston dates to the 9th inst., arrived at 12 o'clock last night. She brings 400 passengers and \$2,250,000 in gold. She brings nothing later from California. Lola Montez had arrived at Panama, en route for California.

A Carthaginian, charged with setting fire to the town of Gorgona has been arrested and committed for trial.

The Legislature of New Grenada was discussing the Constitutional Reform bill. The most absorbing questions are the abolition of capital punishment, the separation of church and State, and the election of Governor by the people.

The principal consignees of specie by the Illinois, are the American Exchange Bank \$600,000; Adams & Co., \$500,000; Burgoyne, Plims & Co., \$200,000; Duncan Sherman, \$250,000; Philadelphia Bank, \$100,000; and Wells, Fargo & Co., 100,000.

Horrible Murder and Attempted Suicide.
WASHINGTON, May 15.—Robert A. Hawke, Messenger in the General Post office cut his wrist at 10 o'clock last night, an hour after they retired, completely severing her windpipe and arteries of the neck. He then made two or three cuts at his own throat, but was, as he says, prevented from killing himself by his wife knocking the razor out of his hand. His daughter, thirteen years of age, occupying an adjoining room, was awakened by the screams of her mother, who jumped out of bed and ran down stairs. Hawke in the next time raised the front window, loudly crying out “I have cut my wife's throat and my own, and intend to cut my child's.”

Mrs. Hawke succeeded in reaching the front door and attempted to speak, but was unable. The neighbors were aroused, and on going in found her on the floor in a dying condition, her husband standing over her, and exclaiming “my wife! my wife! I have cut her throat. His child was screaming on the steps.

Mrs. Hawke expired in about 20 minutes. An inquest was held, morning after a verdict rendered of death by the hand of her husband, he being in a deranged state of mind.
Hawke, was arrested and committed. He was an honest and ordinarily an inoffensive man, but for some time past he has been in an extremely deranged state of mind. He had contemplated suicide, and had written a letter saying that the world was against him, and as he could not live happy here he intended that his family should all go to heaven with him.

CONFLAGRATION OF A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY.—We learn, through a passenger on the Rail Road, that the Turpentine Distillery of Barnum & Roundtree, situated near the South Carolina Rail Road, some 21 miles from Charleston, was consumed by fire, at about one o'clock, M., yesterday. The conflagration presented a magnificent spectacle, the inflammable nature of the material causing the flame to rage with the most furious and devouring violence, and in volumes of immense and appalling magnitude. The cars stopped near the spot to take in wood and gave the passengers full opportunity to gaze at the terrific sight. We have been unable to learn the origin of the fire; it however was entirely unconnected with the Rail Road, from which the Distillery is some 50 yards or thereabouts distant, nor have we been informed whether the enterprising sufferers were insured or not.

Charleston Courier.

Later from Panama.—Gorgona destroyed by fire. By the arrival of the steamship Philadelphia we have Panama papers to the 30th ult. The British Pacific Steam Ship Company have increased the prices of travel and freight on the route from Panama to Valparaiso and intermediate ports. The reason given is the increase of prices in coal, provisions and salaries of those employed in the line, which is nearly double what they formerly were.

On the evening of the 25th ult., a fire broke out at Gargona, and consumed the entire village, with the exception of the office of Messrs. Ran Rannels & Hickey. The Herald of the 29th